

# GERMAN DRIVES FAIL TO SHAKE LINE ON SOMME

French Hold Hem and  
Monaco in Bloody  
Battles.

## SIXTEEN ASSAULTS IN LAST TWO DAYS

Heavy Attacks on Verdun Also  
Thrown Back with  
Great Losses.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

London, Aug. 1.—The third year of the war and the second month of the Allied offensive on the West Front opened with a lull along the Somme, following the bloody repulse in two days of over twenty-five separate German counter attacks on positions won by the French and British last Sunday. But two of the drives last night were against the British line, one near Barentin-le-Petit failing and one near Foursaux Wood achieving a small success. The main attacks broke to pieces against the new French positions north of the Aves.

The day, however, showed signs of German restiveness under the steady progress of the French in recapturing their lost positions near Verdun. There was a heavy attack south and west of Thiaumont, in which the Germans threw back time and again, and a few even succeeded in reaching the foremost French trenches.

### French Gain Ground.

Later a French counter attack cleared them out, and even succeeded in gaining a little ground, driving the shattered Germans from their advanced trenches with great loss. At the same time the Germans struck again on the Vaux-Chapelle-Chenais line, and here, too, won a foothold in the French lines, only to lose it a little later. The German losses are described as "heavy," while those of the French are "light," which does not mean that these charges mean a plan to renew the Verdun attack, but are intended both to feel out the French line, to see whether it has been weakened to any extent by the Somme battle, and as a threat to divert other forces now there. The experts are convinced that Germany has not the power to begin any real offensive on either front.

### Night Attacks on French.

The efforts of the Germans last night were directed mainly against the extreme right wing of the French troops operating in the Somme region. From Sunday evening to last night the Germans launched not less than sixteen attacks against the line between the Hem Wood and the Somme. In the Hem Wood and in the region of the Moncau Farm the fighting was particularly desperate. On Sunday night the enemy succeeded by an enormous effort in taking the Hem Wood for the third time, but two hours later the French counter attack brilliantly and recovered the wood. The renewal of the German attack on Monday morning failed completely, one battalion losing a third of its effectives.

### Station Captured Four Times.

The railway station at Hem on the outskirts of the forest on the road to Maricourt passed from hand to hand six times yesterday. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the French lost it again, being beaten back by two Saxon regiments, but at 4 o'clock a splendid French charge recovered it. The French are now organizing at the outskirts of Maricourt, and the fighting was much less than those of the enemy. One regiment, which led the attack, was captured. At 3 o'clock the French captured it again, but it was not until 4 o'clock that the French charge recovered it. The French are now organizing at the outskirts of Maricourt, and the fighting was much less than those of the enemy. One regiment, which led the attack, was captured. At 3 o'clock the French captured it again, but it was not until 4 o'clock that the French charge recovered it.

### New Drive Expected.

Today's calm is interpreted here in the light of past events as one which is to proceed a fresh lunge forward of the Allied battering ram. The German boast that new positions behind the lines have been made as strong as those captured is not taken very seriously; the captured trenches were of cement and steel, and many of them took months to build. That the Germans can duplicate them in two weeks or two months is regarded as impossible.

French officers—General Haig is silent on this subject—say that the arrangements in the rear of the attacking forces have reached a perfect state never before seen. All kinds of supplies and ammunition have been gathered in quantities far greater than are likely to be needed, and everything has been prepared for a new blow. The violence of the German assaults is taken as a proof of the value they set on the positions they have lost—as a disproof of their claim that there are others as good behind them. The Germans have been seen by the aviators moving men and making strenuous efforts to strengthen the positions on which the next drive will strike. It is expected that the next fight will be a heavy one.

### Huge Losses in Drive.

The end of the first month of the drive has brought a claim from Germany that the Allies have lost 350,000 men in it. Berlin figures the British losses alone at 230,000 men. Against this must be considered the British official statement yesterday, which placed the total casualties for the month on all fronts at 159,445 men. Paris estimates that the Germans have used up nearly a division—14,000 to 21,000 men—a day since July 15. No more definite guess is hazarded, but it is believed here that the German losses are close to 250,000 for the month.

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"Between the Ancre and the Somme the situation is unchanged. Elsewhere on the British front there has been no important incident."

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# All France Is Confident As Second War Year Ends

Gen. Joffre Praises Troops for Their Heroic Achievements—  
—Congratulations Pour In from Statesmen and Rulers of Neutral and Other Nations.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The "Bulletin des Armes," the official journal of the soldiers of the French army, will publish to-morrow copies of letters exchanged between President Poincaré, David Lloyd George, British Secretary for War, and General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British troops in France, together with an order of the day issued by General Joffre to the French army on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the war. The order of General Joffre follows:

"Soldiers of the Republic: Your third year of fighting has begun. For two years past you have been supporting with a falling strength the weight of an implacable conflict. You have caused all the plans of our enemies to fail.

"You vanquished them on the Marne; you checked them on the Yser, and you beat them in the Ardennes and in the Champagne at a time when they were vainly trying to break through the main line of Russia. Then your victorious resistance during a battle of five months' duration broke the German effort in front of Verdun.

"Soldiers of our stubborn courage the armies of our Allies have been enabled to manufacture arms, the weight of which our enemies to-day are experiencing over their entire front.

"The moment is approaching when, under the strength of our mutual advance, the military power of Germany will crumble.

"Soldiers of France, you may be proud of the work you already have accomplished! You have determined to see it through to the end. VICTORY is certain!"

### Military Triumphs Recorded.

Poincaré to the Army.

President Poincaré writes to the soldiers in the French uniforms:

"For the second time, my friends, we have to commemorate together a soul-stirring anniversary. Two years ago we lived hours that are not to be forgotten. Since then, two seasons of fighting have been grappling with one another and are fighting amid streams of blood. The nations who have let loose that stupendous catastrophe have not yet completely expiated their act. But it is their way."

The President recalls the events which preceded the declaration of war. He relates how the German troops entered French territory, and continued to advance, and how the French, amid the fatigues and perils these recollections, my friends, have remained vivid in your souls. Do not let them become obliterated, because it is they which give to our fight its significance and bring to light the beauty of your task.

"It is a new crusade that you have undertaken, a crusade for the law of nations, for the liberty of peoples. The grandeur of your mission has ex-

### ing the night. Elsewhere on the British front there is nothing to report.

The official communication issued by the French War Office to-night reads:

"South of the Somme we captured in the course of a small operation a German trench between Estrees and Belloy-en-Santerre. About sixty prisoners remained in our hands.

"On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment which lasted part of the night, the Germans carried out this morning an attack against our positions in the Thiaumont Work. Our machine guns broke down all the attempts of the adversary. Some enemy groups, which had reached the front, were thrown back by spirited counter attacks.

### French Gain Ground.

"At the end of the day a grenade attack launched by us enabled us to make progress south of the Thiaumont Work. About the same time the Germans attacked on the Vaux-Chapelle-Chenais line. On this latter point they gained a footing in some of our advanced elements, from which shortly afterward they were driven out. "Everywhere else the attacks were stopped by our fire and cost them heavy losses.

"There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front."

### German Aeros Shattered.

The earlier statement says:

"Aviation—Aviator Lenoir brought down an enemy aeroplane, which fell within its own lines north of Verdun. It was the fifth machine brought down by this aviator to date.

"Another German aeroplane was attacked by our machines near Etain and fell shattered to the ground.

"North of the Somme the enemy did not resume his attacks during the night.

"North of the Aves, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attempted to carry out two coup de mains on our positions in the region of Lihons which they never before seen. All kinds of supplies and ammunition have been gathered in quantities far greater than are likely to be needed, and everything has been prepared for a new blow. The violence of the German assaults is taken as a proof of the value they set on the positions they have lost—as a disproof of their claim that there are others as good behind them. The Germans have been seen by the aviators moving men and making strenuous efforts to strengthen the positions on which the next drive will strike. It is expected that the next fight will be a heavy one.

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# ZEPPELIN BOMBS TOOK NO LIVES

One Airship Hit in the  
Monday Night Air Raid  
on England.

## MACHINES FLY HIGH TO ESCAPE GUNFIRE

British People Fail To Be Stirred  
Over the Latest Series  
of Raids.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 1.—Though at least half a dozen Zeppelins, possibly ten, cruised over a wide area of British country last night they accomplished a surprisingly small amount of damage, in spite of the fact that the famous aerial torpedoes were used for the first time here.

Over sixty bombs were dropped, but no loss of life is reported. The fact that many bombs fell in the sea indicates that the Zeppelins were heavily engaged with anti-aircraft guns, and was seen to be hit, but disappeared in the mist.

The moonless, windless nights have recently given the Zeppelins an excellent opportunity for raiding, this being the third raid within a week, but the damage has been practically nil. Perhaps this is because, through a growing respect for the British air defenses, the raiders are now travelling at a much higher level than in their earlier attacks.

### Raided Seven Counties.

The raid last night covered seven eastern counties, and, as there is a lull in the west front battle it occupied the chief attention of the public to-day. After two years' experience, however, the British are more blasé and contemptuous than ever in their attitude toward the big airships, and it cannot be said that the present series of raids has caused excitement.

An official statement issued to-day by the German Admiralty staff claims that successful attacks were made on London and on coast works, anti-aircraft batteries and important industrial establishments. The British statement indicates that the Zeppelins did not reach London, although bombs were dropped at the estuary of the Thames.

### Damage Slight.

The British Press Bureau made the following comment to-day on the German statement:

"From this official dispatch it is clear that those on the airship had no idea of their course, or else that on their return to Germany their report was falsified deliberately. In either case there need be no surprise."

A correspondent who explored the districts raided by the Zeppelins last night writes:

"The damage done was wanton and indiscriminate. The whole of it was of little value and certainly of no military importance."

"Directly the airships struck the coast they separated for various points of penetration. When anti-aircraft guns were drawn out the Zeppelins immediately turned tail seaward. Their pilots seemed to be mystified."

### British Account.

The British official account of the raid says:

"Last night, between 10 o'clock and midnight, our eastern and southeastern counties were attacked by several hostile airships. The raiders flew at a great height, and owing to this and to patches of mist the airships' movements gave rise to much uncertainty, and their number was difficult to determine."

"At least six ships could be reckoned by independent observers, and it is probable that our coast was hit by as many without dropping bombs."

"The number of bombs was at first greatly exaggerated owing to a majority of them falling in thinly inhabited districts and having been heard at great distances. The actual number found to date is about sixty."

"One raider was engaged by our anti-aircraft and anti-Zeppelin guns. She was driven to drop to a low altitude and she then disappeared in the mist."

### KAISER SEES WOE BEFORE VICTORY

Continued from page 1

this struggle to such an end that our empire will be protected against future attack and that a free field will be as for the peaceful development of German genius and labor.

"We shall live free, secure and strong among the nations of the world. This right nobody shall or will snatch from us."

"I ask you to make this manifesto public."

In his telegram to the Minister of War the Kaiser thanks "all who at home are ceaselessly laboring in loyal fulfillment of their duty to produce war material of the highest perfection to enable the army and navy to fulfill their gigantic task, all who either by intellectual or manual work give their best to maintain the nation's armor hard as steel and impenetrable, also all women who have undertaken the hard work of men apart from their normal duties."

Message to the Fighters.

The proclamation the Kaiser issued to the German forces on land and sea follows:

"Comrades, the second year of the world war has elapsed. Like the first year, it was for Germany's arms a year of glory. On all fronts you inflicted new and heavy blows on the enemy."

"Whether the enemy retreated, borne down by the force of your attacks, or whether reinforced by fortify assistance, collected and pressed into service from all parts of the world, he tried to rob you of the fruits of former victories, you always proved yourselves superior to him."

"Even where England's free waves of the sea, you victoriously fought against gigantic superiority. Your

The Ecuador was engaged in trading on the west coast of South America. She was 300 feet long, 36 feet beam and was built at Birkenhead in 1881, and was owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool.

Port Lillo is one hundred miles south of Valparaiso.

### U. S. CONSUL IN SHIPWRECK

F. W. Mahin, Saved from Liner Sunk by Mine, Reaches England.

Harwich, England, Aug. 1.—Survivors of the Dutch mail steamship Koningin Wilhelmina, which was sunk off North Hinder Lightship yesterday as the result of striking a mine, arrived here to-day. They included Frank W. Mahin, American Consul at Amsterdam, and Mrs. Mahin. In an interview the consul said:

"There was no panic on board the vessel when the mine was struck, although many passengers were thrown down by the shock. Everybody behaved splendidly."

Mr. Mahin was loud in his praise of the treatment of the survivors aboard the torpedo boat destroyer which rescued them.

Kaiser's appreciation and your grateful country's proud admiration are assured to you for these deeds, for your unshaken loyalty, for your bold, daring and for your tenacious bravery.

### Untiring Labors at Home.

"Like the memory of our dead heroes your fame also will endure through all time. The laurels which our country's proud admiration are assured to you for these deeds, for your unshaken loyalty, for your bold, daring and for your tenacious bravery.

"This strength of heart has sent an ever fresh inspiration to the armies in the field. It has continually quickened our swords, has kindled Germany's enthusiasm and has terrified the enemy. My gratitude and that of the Fatherland are due the nation at home."

"But the strength and will of the enemy are not yet broken. We must continue the severe struggle in order to secure the safety of our beloved home land, to preserve the honor of the Fatherland and the greatness of the empire."

"Whether the enemy wages war with the force of arms or with cold, calculating malice we shall continue as before into the third year of the war. The spirit of duty to the Fatherland and an unbending will to victory permeate our home and our fighting men. With God's gracious help I am convinced that your future deeds will equal those of the past and present."

"Main headquarters, WILHELM."

### Germans Say the Allies Have Lost 49 Warships

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Forty-nine warships, with an aggregate of 562,000 tons, have been lost by the Entente Allies during the war, according to statistics given to-day by the German Admiralty.

The figures being brought up to June 30 of this year, the statement says, the British lost 40 vessels, with a tonnage of 485,000.

The losses of the Teutonic Allies are given in the statement as 30 warships, of 162,000 tons in the aggregate.

The British losses are given as comprising 11 battleships, 17 armored cruisers and 12 cruisers.

Merchant ships sunk by the Teutonic Allies, according to the statement, number a total of 1,303, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,000,574.

"During last year," adds the statement, "eighty-eight vessels of the Entente, national law committed by enemy merchant ships against our submarines have been proved. Three times have enemy warships acted with especially gross disregard of international law, aside from the simple laws of humanity in the Baralong and King Stephen cases."

"Finally, it may be stated, the naval forces of the Entente are three times as strong as those of the Allies (Teutonic), while the losses in men-of-war sustained by the Entente were three times the Allied losses."

### ITALIANS SEIZE TRENTO TOWN

Repulse Austrians on  
Monte Cimone and  
at Forcella.

Paris, August 1.—The Italians have pushed forward in the Traviola Valley and have captured the village of Panevggio. Austrian attacks on Monte Cimone, on the Sette Comuni plateau and at Forcella Wood, in the Tofano region were repulsed with heavy losses, according to the official communication from Rome. To-day's Austrian statement records the repulse of an Italian attack in the Dolomites.

### The Italian statement says:

"In the Adige Valley the enemy's artillery continued active, and was repulsed by our forces."

"In the Asiatic Valley during the evening of July 31 the enemy attacked our positions on Monte Cimone after intense artillery preparations, but was promptly repulsed."

"An equally fruitless attempt was made upon our positions southwest of Castelforte, on the Sette Comuni plateau."

"In the Traviola Valley we occupied the village of Panevggio."

"In the Tofano area during the night of the 30th the enemy heavily shelled our positions at the Forcella Wood, and delivered an attack in force, but was repulsed and counter attacked, suffering heavy losses."

"Hostile shelling of villages in the Degano Valley caused some fires which were speedily extinguished."

### BLACKLIST ASSAILED BY BRITISH PAPER

U. S. Views Upheld—Measure's  
Expediency Questioned.

London, Aug. 1.—In a long editorial on "America and the Blacklist," "The Manchester Guardian" says that Englishmen should try to understand the point of view of the American government.

The editorial explains that "American objection is twofold: First, that the blacklist does serious injury to American trade, and second, that it embodies a doctrine in international law at once new and pernicious."

"It is the common belief that the first of these grounds—damage to material interests—is the real driving force behind the protests, but we do serious injustice to the American government if we imagine it is not concerned for something higher—the protection of the existing rights of neutrals against the gradual encroachment brought about by the exigencies of the present war."

The editorial questions the expediency of the measure and concludes as follows:

"Is the government convinced that this blacklist policy is such as to justify the risk of multiplying disputes, possibly generating reprisals, with the United States and of identifying ourselves with a doctrine of international law to which the American government is now and will be long after the war resolutely opposed? Our experience in the Far East ought by now to give us some guidance in this matter."

# Losses in Drive Exceed 700,000, Combatants Say

Allies Place Enemy's Casualties at a Division a Day—  
Germans Estimate 230,000 British and 120,000 French Dead or Wounded in Month.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 1.—The close of the first month of the Allied offensive in the West has brought from both sides statements of their opponents' gains and losses, which agree in only one thing—that the cost in life has been enormous. If the statements of both Berlin and Paris could be accepted at their face value, the total of dead and wounded on both sides for the month would be well over 700,000.

The Allied claims give the basis on which the estimate is made, and so bear prima facie evidence of truth. They show that since July 15 the Germans have brought to the Somme front twelve new divisions. Since these have all been used in attempting to check the Allied drive, and not for a new German offensive, it is assumed that they have simply replaced men who have been disabled. This makes a loss for Germany of nearly a division a day.

Between 165,000 and 262,000 for the fifteen days. Of these 12,000 have been captured. Of course, none of the German units was entirely destroyed, but Germany's system of consolidating broken organizations makes it reasonable to figure that her actual losses in the last two weeks have been not far from 150,000.

### No Evidence by Germans.

The German claims are stated flatly and without evidence. Berlin says the British have lost 230,000 men in the month and the French 120,000. Ger-

### Many Young Prisoners.

Prisoners recently taken are of the 1917 class; that is, from nineteen to twenty years old.

It appears that Germany transferred twenty-three divisions from the East to the West front after the Russian campaign in the autumn of 1915. Only four divisions were recalled in June and sent to Galicia. Simultaneous pressure on both fronts by the Allies thus prevents the transfer of troops from frontier to frontier.

### TURKS TAKE HEIGHTS SOUTHWEST OF MUSH

Russians Pursue Fleeing Foe  
Near Mosul.

London, Aug. 1.—The Turks have recaptured Mount Atlat, twelve miles southwest of Mush, and have forced the Russians out of trenches near the Gumesch Canal, the official statement issued in Constantinople to-day announces. Petrograd reports the continued pursuit of the Turks in the direction of Mosul.

The Turkish communication reads: "Caucasus Front—Mount Atlat, situated twelve miles southwest of Mush, which was in the hands of the enemy and which dominates the surrounding districts, has been recaptured from the enemy by a counter attack."

"Fierce attacks delivered by the enemy against our positions in the Ognot sector, thirty kilometers southwest of the village of Bascheky, were completely repulsed by counter attacks with the bayonet. The enemy dead numbered more than 1,000."

"The enemy, entrenched eight miles southwest of Gumesch Canal, were attacked by us, driven out of their positions and thrown back toward the east."

### GERMANY WILL CLOSE BRITISH-OWNED FIRMS

Act Is in Retaliation for Similar  
Law in England.